

FBIS-SOV-86-059
Thursday
27 March 1986
Vol III No 059 Supp 065

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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Need To Integrate Congress Decisions Stressed

PM261440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Promoting the Congress' Ideas Among the Masses"]

[Text] Our country is living and working under the profound influence of the 27th CPSU Congress' ideas and decisions. It was a congress that answered life's questions with a Leninist frankness and armed the party and the people, at the new and crucial stage of Soviet society's development, with a programmatic document and a bold strategy for acceleration.

The main aim now is not only to preserve but to consolidate in all party organizations and every labor collective an atmosphere of principledness and high exactingness toward cadres for their assigned work and for the prompt exposure and elimination of shortcomings and omissions — an atmosphere created by the congress. A recently adopted CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution reemphasized the need for the urgent inclusion of all elements of the Soviet political system in energetic work to implement the large-scale tasks posed by the congress.

As is well known, the congress' results and the tasks arising from its decisions are due to be discussed at party committee plenums, at aktiv meetings, and within primary party organizations. These questions are also to be examined at soviet sessions, within trade union and Komsomol organizations, and at sessions of ministry and department collegiums. That discussion has already begun. The course of restructuring and the reserves and potential for acceleration in the solution of the most important national economic tasks and for increasing the effectiveness of Communists' organizational and ideological education work have been analyzed in a businesslike way at a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. An extensive and thoroughly exhaustive discussion of the ways of achieving what has been planned is now in progress at party and workers' meetings in the collectives.

The discussion's main aim is to focus attention on the practical fulfillment of the congress decisions in the specific conditions existing in each sector, each city or village, and each labor collective. Attention should center on the implementation of the plan targets for this year and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and the comprehensive improvement of organizational and political work and the style and methods of leadership in economic and social development and the business of the working people's communist education. It must not be forgotten that acceleration and radical transformations in all spheres of our life are no mere slogan, but a course which the party follows firmly and steadfastly.

"The most important matter on which the full force of party influence must now be brought to bear," the CPSU Central Committee's report to the congress noted, "is to ensure that each person understands the acuteness and crucial nature of the present moment. All our plans will be left up in the air if people remain indifferent and if we cannot arouse the masses' labor and social activeness, energy, and initiative."

One of the most crucial matters is ensuring that the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the party program and statutes, and other congress documents are explained on a wide scale. The essence and spirit of the congress decisions must be conveyed to each Soviet person, and, at the same time, practical work must be organized in accordance with present-day requirements. This is the paramount duty of party organizations, leading cadres, and the entire ideological aktiv. It should also be the aim of propaganda in lecture form, touring propaganda groups, and integrated political theme days involving congress delegates.

Special attention should be paid to the in-depth study of 27th CPSU Congress materials within the party study and economic education system, in various forms of mass propaganda, and at educational institutions. Matters must be arranged to ensure that the clarification of congress documents is closely linked with vigorous practical actions to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and to ensure that topical questions of intensifying the economy and improving people's living and working conditions, improving Soviet democracy, and further strengthening discipline and order are constantly at the fore. The task of fundamentally improving output quality must be the vital cause of every Communist and worker. The practical implementation of the congress decisions presupposes a bold creative search, a universal affirmation of the principles of social justice, and a consolidation of our moral fundamentals.

The scale and novelty of the work ahead requires a fundamental restructuring of thinking on the part of everyone — from ordinary workers to ministers. That is why it is so important to strengthen the spirit of constructiveness, criticism, and self-criticism in the propaganda and study of congress materials and in work to implement its decisions, while resolutely doing away with waffling, ostentation, complacency, and hollow triumphs. There is now no task more urgent than garnering the grains of practical experience engendered in every area, be it production or management, the work of social organization, the economic mechanism, or party activity. In this a great role is played by our press, radio, and television, which are required to be a veritable platform for that practical experience and for people's creative initiatives aimed at resolving our strategic problems and daily tasks.

Mastering the priceless ideological wealth of the 27th CPSU Congress, propagandizing and explaining its decisions and documents, and providing the organizational and political backup for the tasks put forward by it is great and multifaceted long-term work. Superficiality, hurried work, indifference, and formalism are unacceptable here. Real achievements in the struggle for the intensification of production, fundamental acceleration of scientific and technical progress, thrift and the saving of resources, high labor discipline, and strict observance of the norms of communist morality — that is what now determines the effectiveness of restructuring and the standard of party and economic leadership and political education work with people, not loud appeals or promises.

Intensive and high quality work by all the people is the main and determining guarantee of the acceleration of economic development and the improvement of people's living conditions. The

party calls on every Communist and every citizen in the country to actively join this great work of implementing our plans, improving Soviet society, and renovating our socialist home.

Regulations on Meetings Issued in Kazakhstan

LD261144 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 23 Feb 86 p 3

[Unattributed feature: "Regulations Regarding General Meetings and Gatherings of Citizens at their Places of Residence in the Kazakh SSR"]

[Text] I. General

Article 1. According to the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR, local soviets of people's deputies involve citizens in participating, on a large scale, in their work; they submit the most important matters for their consideration and develop the public spontaneous activity of the population.

General meetings and gatherings of citizens at their places of residence are one of the forms of direct participation by the population in solving questions of local, republican, and all-union importance.

Article 2. Citizens who have reached the age of 16 years and permanently live in the given territory take part in the work of general meetings and gatherings.

Article 3. General meetings and gatherings of citizens are convened on the initiative of local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees.

The proposals regarding the convening of a general meeting or gathering and regarding the matters due to be discussed by it can be submitted by permanent commissions of local soviets of people's deputies; deputies' groups; deputies; organs of public organizations, people's control, and public spontaneous activity of the population; law enforcement organs; leaders of enterprises, establishments, and organizations; and by citizens.

Article 4. General meetings of citizens who live in towns are convened correspondingly by gorispolkoms or rayispolkoms on the basis of microrayons, blocks, streets, or houses.

General meetings and gatherings of citizens who live in the territory of a settlement, village, or aul soviet are convened correspondingly by the executive committee of the settlement, village, or aul soviet. In the same order, general meetings and gatherings of citizens are convened on the basis of populated areas, housing blocks, or streets.

General meetings and gatherings of the citizens who live in populated areas that are under the administrative jurisdiction of a town or town rayon soviet are convened by the executive committee of the appropriate soviet.

By agreement with the executive committee of the appropriate local soviet, general meetings and gatherings can be convened by

public settlement, village, aul, housing block, street, and house committees to solve matters within the scope of their competence.

In cases where the convening of a general meeting or gathering is difficult, meetings or gatherings of representatives of the citizens of populated areas, microrayons, blocks, streets, and houses can be held. The norms of representation are established by the executive committee of the appropriate town, town rayon, settlement, village, or aul soviet of people's deputies.

Article 5. General meetings and gatherings of citizens are convened as necessary, but no less frequently than once a year.

The general meeting or gathering is competent if it is attended by over half of the total number of citizens enjoying the right to participate in the meeting or gathering, or their representatives. When necessary, the leaders of the appropriate enterprises, establishments, or organizations are invited to attend the meetings or gatherings of citizens.

Article 6. General meetings and gatherings of citizens guide themselves in their work with the legislation of the USSR, the Kazakh SSR, these regulations, and the decisions of the appropriate soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees.

II. Competence of General Meetings and Gatherings of Citizens

Article 7. At general meetings and gatherings of citizens:

1. are elected public settlement, village, aul, area, street, housing block, and house committees; comrades' courts; and other organs of public spontaneous activity of the population;
2. are heard reports and information on the work of soviets of people's deputies, permanent commissions, executive committees and their departments and directorates, as well as the reports of organs of public spontaneous activity for the population, area militia inspectors, managers of palaces and houses of culture, clubs, cultural and sports complexes, and sports units;
3. are discussed draft laws and decisions of local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees on the most important matters and on legislation and other bills enacted by organs of the state authorities and government;
4. are discussed matters of improvement of the state and amenities of populated areas; the preservation and proper usage of housing; municipal, customer, cultural, and other services provided to the population; the development of physical culture and sports; the organization of recreation for citizens at their places of residence; the protection of nature and the environment; the provision of assistance to sovkhozes and kolkhozes in carrying out agricultural work; the promotion of personal auxiliary farms belonging to citizens; and the involvement of the population in work on the implementation of the mandate of the electors;
5. are examined the matters of education of the population in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, observance of laws, thriftiness as regards the people's property, and an uncompromising attitude towards drinking, hooliganism, profiteering, and other antisocial phenomena

6. are discussed the behavior of citizens, who permit themselves to violate Soviet laws, public order, rules of the socialist community, and decisions of local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees, as well as the decisions of general meetings and gatherings of citizens;

7. are examined the matters connected with naming and renaming in the established order or populated areas, streets, places, and other constituent parts of populated areas;

8. are solved the problems of self-taxation of rural population;

9. are examined other matters of economic and sociocultural construction in accordance with the legislation.

Article 8. At general meetings and gatherings of citizens, the nomination of candidates for deputies of settlement, village, and aul soviets of people's deputies is done, and questions are raised about the recall of deputies of such soviets; people's assessors are elected to rayon (town) people's courts, and the questions of their recall are resolved.

The rules for holding such general meetings and gatherings of citizens, and their competence are regulated by the appropriate legislation of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR.

Article 9. General meetings and gatherings can address their proposals to state and public organs, enterprises, establishments, organizations, and officials, which must examine these proposals within a month and inform the executive committee of the appropriate soviet of people's deputies about the measures taken. The soviet of people's deputies then informs the population about this.

Article 10. General meetings and gatherings of citizens can apply measures of public influence, i.e. warnings and reprimands, to persons who commit the violations mentioned in Paragraph 6 of Article 7 of these regulations, and to persons who do not implement the decisions of the general meetings and gatherings of citizens.

When necessary, general meetings and gatherings of citizens can send the material on persons who have committed violations of the public order and rules of the socialist community to the comrades' court, or appeal to the competent organs to make violators answerable, administratively or another way.

III. The Rules for Preparing and Holding General Meetings and Gatherings of Citizens

Article 11. The preparing and holding of general meetings and gatherings is assured by the executive committee of the appropriate soviet of people's deputies.

When a public settlement, village, aul, area, street, block, or house committee convenes a general meeting or gathering of citizens, the appropriate committee assures its preparation.

The population is informed in good time as to the time and place of a general meeting or gathering of citizens and the matters proposed for discussion.

Article 12. A general meeting or gathering is opened by the chairman (deputy chairman or secretary) of the executive committee of the appropriate soviet of people's deputies or by a person empowered for this by the executive committee.

A general meeting or gathering of citizens, which is convened by a public settlement, village, aul, area, street, block, or house committee, is opened by the chairman (deputy chairman or secretary) of the appropriate public committee.

Article 13. A presidium, consisting of a chairman, secretary and one to three members, is elected for the purpose of directing the general meetings or gatherings of citizens.

The agenda is approved by the general meeting or gathering of citizens.

Article 14. At a meeting or gathering of citizens, minutes are taken indicating the date and place of the meeting or gathering; the total number of citizens living in this territory and enjoying the right to participate in the meeting or gathering, or the total number of representatives; the number of those present at the meeting; and the composition of the presidium, the agenda, the contents of the speeches and the decisions adopted.

The minutes are signed by the chairman and the secretary of the general meeting or gathering of citizens and are passed to the executive committee of the appropriate soviet of people's deputies.

Article 15. The decisions of general meetings and gatherings of citizens are made by a show of hands of those citizens present at the meeting, for a majority vote.

The decisions of general meetings and gatherings are compulsory for observance by all residents of the appropriate populated areas, microrayons, blocks, streets, or houses.

Article 16. The decisions adopted by general meetings and gatherings of citizens are implemented either by the executive committees of the appropriate soviets of people's deputies, or, on their behalf, by public settlement, village, aul, area, street, block or house committees, or other organs of public spontaneous activity of the population.

The citizens themselves, as well as the appropriate enterprises, establishments, and organizations, take part in the implementation of the decisions of general meetings and gatherings of citizens.

The executive committees of the soviets regularly inform the population regarding the implementation of decisions of the general meetings and gatherings of citizens.

Article 17. The decisions of general meetings and gatherings of citizens which contradict the legislation are subject to cancellation by the executive committee of the appropriate town, town rayon, settlement, village, or aul soviet of people's deputies with a subsequent notification of a general meeting or gathering of citizens on this matter.

Approved by Presidium

LD261147 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 23 Feb 86 P 1

[Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree: "On the Approval of Regulations Regarding General Meetings and Gatherings of Citizens at Their Places of Residence in the Kazakh SSR"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

To approve the regulations regarding general meetings and gatherings of citizens at their places of residence in the Kazakh SSR.

[Signed] Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium S. Mukashev

Secretary of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Z. Kadyrova

Alma-Ata, House of Government

20 February 1986

Georgian Plenum Sees Need for 'Vigorous' Action

PM261227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 86
First Edition p 2

[Article by G. Lebanidze: "Road to the New. From the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tbilisi — The time has come for vigorous action. This idea was the leitmotif of a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held on 22 March. D. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and on the tasks of the republic's Communists in implementing the congress' decisions.

The speaker and those who participated in the discussion noted that, when accelerating the rates of economic and social development, measures of an economic nature should be more closely linked with measures to strengthen discipline and law and order, and to increase cadres' exactingness and responsibility. Meanwhile, some leaders, it was stated at the plenum, are still in no hurry to reorient themselves. Last year the republic failed to fulfill its plan for the sale of industrial products. As the January and February results attest, the situation has not been rectified everywhere. Thus, 2.7 percent of all collectives failed to meet the target for industrial production output and 8.9 percent for the sale of industrial products. The production rates for agricultural products have dropped.

Renewal of fixed production capital must now be done in real earnest. As calculations show, this will make it possible to double the real return on capital investments. Light industry is particularly in need of instruction. Every third unit of equipment in silk production, every fifth in leather footwear production, and every seventh in cotton production has been in use for more than

20 years. The republic's Ministry of Light Industry (Minister B. Makashvili) was criticized for this sluggishness and other organizational shortcomings.

Participants in the plenum set the accelerated development of the food industry as one of the most important tasks. It was pointed out that, in view of the reduced production of liqueurs and vodkas, Georgia must become a major supplier of nonalcoholic tonic beverages and natural fruit juices in the coming years.

Analyzing the work of party organizations to accelerate scientific and technical progress, these present proposed giving up certain fruitless, unpromising research and reorienting scientific research institutes and design bureaus toward resolving the practical tasks of improving production. Science is also expected to make its contribution to saving resources, creating low-waste and waste-free manufacturing processes, and increasing the scale on which the potential of hydraulic, solar, wind, geothermal, and other renewable energy sources are used in the national economy.

Serious remarks were leveled at the republic's Ministry of Finance and Gosbank. They have been tasked with helping associations and enterprises in the transition to achieving financial autonomy, paying their own way, and self-financing.

A great deal of attention was devoted to questions of improving output quality. Acknowledging the criticism leveled at Kutaisi automobile builders by the 27th congress to be perfectly justified, the plenum demanded that Kutaisi Party Gorkom and Avtozavodskiy Party Raykom adopt exhaustive measures to eradicate wastage. Quality work must become the concern of every worker and every leader.

Today the economic experiments in progress in many sectors have become accelerators of the growth in production efficiency. The Abasha experiment in management of the agro-industrial complex, for example, has become widespread. There is great interest in the Poti experiment and in the creative quest in Tbilisi's Zavodskiy rayon. Of particular importance is the fact that they contribute to enhancing the role of local soviets in economic building. However, experience that has already been accumulated and put to the test is still being disseminated only slowly.

Participants in the plenum focused local organs' attention on the necessity to devote greater attention to questions of supplying the population with consumer goods and improving the organization of trade and consumer services. The work of public health organs was criticized.

A great deal was pointedly said about improving the work of party organizations in the selection, education, and placement of cadres. It is the general opinion that an uncompromising struggle must still be waged against violations of the Leninist principles of cadre policy and that we must decisively rid ourselves of people who abuse their official position and compromise the lofty name of communist by their deeds and actions. The plenum recommended that more extensive use be made of the practice, approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, of hearing Communists' reports and establishing references on the basis of them.

Serious claims were brought to bear against the Signakhskiy, Telavskiy, Makhharadzevskiy, Tianetskiy, Tsalkskiy, Mtskhetskii, and some other rayon party organizations which have perpetrated errors and blunders in cadre work. The necessity to improve the style and methods of work by party and soviet leading organs was discussed. Departments of the republic's Central Committee and Council of Ministers were particularly criticized for their mania for convening a large number of sessions and conferences. It was noted that organizational work is sometimes replaced by the creation, for any old reason, of various commissions, working groups, and staffs. Although the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has implemented a series of measures to combat the generation of paperwork, the stream of information and circulars shows no signs of slackening.

Ways of improving ideological work and strengthening its link with organizational activity were discussed in an exacting manner.

The initiative, supported by the plenum of Tbilisi worker delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, which appealed to all workers in the republic to join in competition under the slogan "The target for 2 years of the 5-year plan by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution" is directed by the concern to scale new heights.

The plenum mapped out a specific program for the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. A long-term plan for organizational and political work was approved.

Leningrad Party Aktiv Views Congress Tasks

PM261131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 86
Second Edition p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Gerasimov report under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress Decisions — Into Action!" and the general heading "Following the Acceleration Program"]

[Text] Leningrad — The working people of Leningrad Oblast began the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan quite well. In the first 2 months of the year, labor productivity in industry markedly outstripped the plan indicator. Workers in the agro-industrial complex fulfilled targets for the sale of livestock products to the state. Plans for retail trade turnover and the volume of consumer services to the population were exceeded. The other day the CPSU obkom bureau approved the initiative of workers who were congress delegates, who appealed to the working people of the city and oblast to complete the targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan by the 70th anniversary of Great October.

These facts were cited at a meeting of the Leningrad party organization aktiv held in the Tauride Palace yesterday. A report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the communists' tasks in implementing its decisions was delivered by Yu. Solov'yev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom.

The main task, the speaker said, is to resolutely overcome difficulties and shortcomings in order to ensure the dynamic development of the economy and the social sphere on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and to utilize as a reliable source of accelerated growth the positive trends which emerged in the concluding stages of the last 5-year plan, in the course of implementing the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program.

Intensive, complex work lies ahead. Therefore, it was noted in the report and the speeches, the plan must really become the law of economic life; its strict fulfillment must be the criterion for assessing cadres' practical qualities and their ability and desire to work in the spirit of the times. However, the restructuring is going slower than it should. In particular, 28 industrial enterprises failed to meet targets and preconference pledges. Of the 13 industrial projects that the Main Administration for Construction in Western Regions of the RSFSR was supposed to complete last year 10 have still not been commissioned. The quarterly program for commissioning housing was only one-third fulfilled by the beginning of March.

Drawing attention above all to shortcomings in organization and keenly criticizing errors and those responsible for them, the speakers expressed this idea from the platform: By means of increasing in every way the personal responsibility of cadres for their sector of work, the center of gravity must be shifted to the rapid renewal of fixed capital, the preferential development of the production and social infrastructure, and the comprehensive saving of resources.

There are plenty of points where maximum efforts should be applied. According to the results of job certification work, nearly one-fourth of the jobs in industry were deemed superfluous or not sufficiently up-to-date. Productivity is growing more slowly than the capital-labor ratio. In this connection, there was criticism of V. Sergeychik, director of the Vyborg "Elektroinstrument" plant, A. Voronyuk, director of the "Sputnik" association, O. Pashkov, director of a tool-building plant, and others.

The question of improving product quality was raised in a principled way. In the 5-year plan, as has been outlined, it is planned to not only bring 700 machine-building articles up to the standard of the world's best models, but to sharply increase the proportion of consumer goods in the top quality category. However, there is still an obvious lag here. Last year the trade network rejected nearly 12 percent of the output tested and stopped accepting output for sale from 24 enterprises.

Scientific collectives could and should do much to promote the successful and rapid resolution of this task and, incidentally, of other problems of intensification. Their potential is great and there is no lack of experience. But forces and resources are often dissipated on minor and obviously fruitless topics. Justly criticizing a certain inertia on the part of scientific cadres, the speakers noted that science should be directed more energetically toward the needs of the national economy. It is equally important to ensure that production is oriented toward science. Valuable ideas and developments put forward by scientists sometimes go for years without finding any application.

The average annual production of output in the agro-industrial complex is to be increased by nearly 20 percent. Although very good results are so far being ensured here, it cannot be said that they accord with the potential which exists. Why? The same reasons exist — poor organization, slowness in spreading the front-runners' achievements and intensive techniques, and great losses of produce during storage. Last year alone, because of violations of techniques, thriftlessness, and extravagance, meat losses amounted to more than 2,000 metric tons at the meat industry association — Yu. Pochtar, general director, and G. Ipatova, party committee secretary. This is equivalent to the annual volume produced by an entire rayon.

The rate of economic growth depends directly on the conditions in which people live and work. The participants in the meeting spoke with concern about the disproportions which have become established in the health, trade, and consumer service systems. The stream of justified reproaches addressed to them is not dying down. The plan for the construction of stores in new housing districts is not being fulfilled. The provision of hospitals is below the norm. The demand for paid services is nearly three times the supply.

The scale and complexity of the attainment of the set goals make increased demands on cadres, the style of party work and its methods and content. The party worker's word must not diverge from his deeds anywhere and under any circumstances. The principle of collective leadership with personal responsibility and wide publicity is designed to promote the improvement of the situation on all levels, it was noted at the aktiv meeting. The ideological aktiv, social scientists, and workers in culture and art must act in the spirit of the congress demands.

Regarding the congress decisions as guidance for energetic action, the Leningraders are confirming with practical deeds their readiness to fulfill them with honor and reach higher targets than originally planned in all spheres of activity.

Briefs

Andizhan Oblast Meeting — The meeting held by the Andizhan Oblast People's Deputies Soviet on 19 March discussed the work carried out by the oblast's water resources department aimed at realizing the decisions adopted by the October 1984 [as

heard] CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The meeting also heard a report drawn up by the oblast soviet's transport, road construction, and communications permanent commission and addresses delivered by deputies and [name indistinct], secretary of the oblast's council of trade unions, and Comrade (Muidin), a worker in the Pravda Kolkhoz in [name indistinct] rayon on the way they are fulfilling their responsibilities as deputies. Comrade Arikd-zhanov, first secretary of the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee, addressed the convocation. [Text] [*Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek* 0215 GMT 20 Mar 86 GF]

Yiddish-Language Books Published — According to the Anti-Zionist Soviet Public Committee, more than 270 books in Yiddish have come out in the USSR over the last 2 decades. These include works by classics, and also novels, short stories, and volumes of poetry by contemporary Jewish authors. Many writings have been translated into Russian and published in a total edition of scores of millions of copies. Just recently, a book of poetry by 48 Jewish poets has come out in Russian in Moscow. The World Literature Institute in Moscow has opened a course for young authors writing in Yiddish. An ABC book in Yiddish has been published for schools in the Jewish Autonomous Republic in the Soviet Far East. [Text] [*Moscow in English to North America* 0001 GMT 23 Mar 86 LD]

Folk Literature Anthology — Moscow, February 14 TASS — Preparations have been completed for publication of the first five volumes of the unique 60 volume series "Folklore Monuments of the Peoples of Siberia and the Far East". The publication is done by the History, Philology, and Philosophy Institute of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The series is so far without an analogue in world practice. It will include the most important of folklore works in 31 languages of the peoples of Siberia and the Far East. The first volumes contain Russian epic songs; Yakut, Evenk, and Shurt heroic epics; and Buryat folktales. The subsequent volumes will mirror the entire diversity of the oral poetical tradition of the small nationalities inhabiting the vast territory from the Urals to the Pacific coast. The systematized and scientifically-commented folklore works will provide a key to understanding the character of the peoples of Siberia, their culture and aesthetic values. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English* 1013 GMT 14 Feb 86 LD]

IZVESTIYA on Congress, Socialist Enterprise

PM251039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 86
Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on Socialist Enterprise"]

[Text] The Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress explicitly and clearly speaks of the need to expand the rights of enterprises, the introduction of autonomous financing, and the intensification of socialist enterprise.

Practice, the congress emphasized, has shown the unsoundness of ideas according to which, under socialist conditions, production relations automatically comply with the nature of production forces. In life everything is more complex. Yes, socialist production relations open up scope for the development of production forces. But for that they must be constantly improved. And that means that it is necessary to note obsolete methods of economic management in good time and replace them with new methods.

A lot is now being done in the country in this direction. The experiment which is being conducted in the majority of sectors of industry and at a number of sectors of construction production and the services sphere convincingly shows the enormous potential concealed in the sensible combination of centralized management and economic autonomy for enterprises and associations on the basis of stepping up their responsibility for end results. IZVESTIYA has already described the experience of the labor collectives of the Volga truck plant, the Sumy machine building association, and the Belorussian railroad workers who have rapidly been able to achieve high indicators in economic and social development.

This has happened mainly because qualitatively new working conditions stemming from the principles of genuine financial autonomy, paying their own way, and greater independence and responsibility were created for these collectives. The Sumy machine builders, for instance, were given the opportunity to retain possession of a stable — 70 percent — proportion of the profit they obtain and to spend these funds in accordance with established norms on the development of production, material incentives, sociocultural needs, and other purposes. The collective decides exactly how the funds are spent.

Here emphasis must be placed on an important natural law: Economic independence is precisely what creates conditions for the manifestation of socialist enterprise. The money earned can be spent on the acquisition of the necessary equipment, on the construction of housing, and on an increase in workers' wages — decide for yourselves, comrades, as long as your decisions benefit society. This idea was stressed in the Central Committee Political Report, which critically assessed the still widespread position whereby people discern in any change almost a deviation from the principles of socialism and which noted that the supreme criterion for the improvement of management and of the entire system of socialist production relations should be socioeconomic acceleration and the practical consolidation of socialism.

Understandably, socialist enterprise is incompatible with the practice of petty tutelage of enterprises which, unfortunately, has been a most frequent sin of ministries and departments. The

party has demanded that an end be resolutely put to this practice. In their activity ministries and departments must focus their attention on questions of technical policy, intrasectorial proportions, and the satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for high-quality output from its sectors. But even today there are many instances of ministries issuing a flood of peremptory written instructions and prescriptions and rules to fetter the economic managers' initiative and banning and thereby preventing the selection of better and more economical, higher-quality methods of work. For instance, a machine building plant could, by agreeing to share with a neighboring chemical industry enterprise, package its finished output in plastic boxes. But the ministry demands that in accordance with planned procedure it report on how much timber has been spent to produce packaging. So it has to maintain its sawmill and surplus workers and ship timber.

Nor can we fail to draw attention to the following aspect of the matter. Sometimes enterprise is understood as a means of achieving some kind of benefits and advantages in narrow departmental interests which very often contradict the interests of the state and society. Here is what D. Kozyrev, member of the Taldy-Kurgan aviation enterprise party bureau, wrote to the editorial office: "In 1980 our aviation enterprise switched to work on a three-shift schedule with a view to making fuller use of the aircraft pool and working more profitably. We have increased the personnel by 200 people but the plan has remained at the 1979 level. As a result while previously the state gave our enterprise a subsidy of about R500,000, now the figure is up to R2.5 million. During the three summer months the enterprise works strenuously but from September people have only a 50-percent workload. It is necessary either to increase our plan and allow us to work to the full or else to dispense with the third shift and reduce the personnel." What guided the airmen in this case when they increased the personnel? The arguments would seem to be weighty ones: making fuller use of capacities and increasing economic indicators. Actually, they ensured themselves an easier life: It is not by their ability but by their numbers that they fulfill the plan which, moreover, has remained at its previous level.

These cases are frequently used by opponents of the expansion of labor collectives' economic independence and enterprise. Give them a free rein! they say... But it is a case of socialist enterprise. On the one hand it presupposes activity for the benefit of all society, in the interests of the state; and on the other, under the conditions of what is indeed the socialist, planned management of the economy it can and must be directed toward satisfying the interests not only of the worker and the collective but also of society.

It is precisely here that the role of the ministries and other central departments should be fully manifested. Here, the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress emphasizes, we should not be stopped by fixed ideas, still less by prejudices. For instance, if it is essential and justified to apply economic norms instead of some directive indicators, that does not mean a deviation from the principles of planned leadership but merely an alteration to its methods and means. The same may be said of the need to step up the autonomy, initiative, and

responsibility of enterprises and to enhance their role as socialist commodity producers.

The restructuring of the economic mechanism now under way in our economy is a complex process that requires time. The success of this work largely depends on how rapidly cadres are reorganized. Essentially that is the main thing. The entire course of historical development shows that it is people who can accelerate or delay it. But of itself this process is irreversible and is subordinated to the dialectical laws of the development of society.

To shape and develop socialist enterprise it is essential first to create the appropriate conditions that not only permit but also encourage the search for the most expedient and economically advantageous forms and methods of work. Second, socialist enterprise must be taught — in the school, VUZes, and at courses and seminars. The well-organized study of the best experience of our economic managers can be of inestimable benefit. For instance, the experience of managers such as Aleksey Petrovich Vitkovskiy, who was the director several years ago at the Voronezh heavy mechanical presses plant; Vladimir Pavlovich Kabaidze, general director of the Ivanovo machine tool building production association; Nikolay Sergeyevich Ghikirev, general director of the Moscow "Stankozavod imeni Ordzhonikidze" association; and others.

The path on which we have embarked is not strewn with roses. At its congress the party frankly said that there could be difficulties, that we are not ensured against blunders; nevertheless, the main thing now is to advance purposefully, step by step, in the direction we have chosen, supplementing and improving the economic mechanism on the basis of the experience accumulated and eliminating everything which has become obsolete or has failed to give a good account of itself.

The means for resolving this task are well known — the conscientious fulfillment of his duties by each person, a sense of supreme responsibility for the matter in hand, initiative, and creativity.

Briefs

Yamburg Pipeline Finished — Builders have finished laying the transcontinental gas pipeline from the Yamburg gas deposit

in Siberia to the Soviet Union's European part. More than half of the over 3,000-km-long pipeline has already been made operational. Other sections of the line will be tested in the next few days. Several more gas pipelines will be starting from the Yamburg deposit, rich in natural gas. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Feb 86 LD]

Automated Air Traffic Control — An automated system for air traffic control has come into operation at Simferopol Airport; it keeps in constant view all aircraft within a radius of up to 600 km. At the touch of a button, it can supply additional information such as the type or number of an aircraft, its height, direction, and speed. All the equipment is Soviet-made. Simferopol Airport, one of the largest in the country, can take all types of aircraft: in this year alone it will handle over 2 million passengers. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Jan 86 LD]

Kazakhstan Irrigation Projects — Builders of the great (?Keles) Canal, one of the largest irrigation projects in Kazakhstan, have completed one of the most difficult sections through the ranges and passes of the southwest Tyan-Shan. It was necessary to cut tunnels totaling roughly 2 km. Today water passed through the new section to the fields of southern Chimkent Oblast. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 25 Jan 86 LD]

Batumi Wharf Expansion — In Batumi the modernization and expansion of the passenger sea wharf has been completed. Now three to four large heavy-tonnage ocean liners are able to berth here simultaneously. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 27 Jan 86 LD]

New Caspian Tanker — A new tanker has been added to the Caspian Maritime Administration's fleet. The vessel has been named after the renown Bolshevik Ali Khaydar Garayev. Its capacity is 5,300 tons. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 8 Jan 86 GF]

PRAVDA Editorial Views Spring Sowing Work
PM261025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Arable Farmer's First Test"]

[Text] Scarcely had the March thaw awakened the southern steppes before thousands of units immediately went out onto the fields. The machine operators have welcomed the first spring of the 5-year plan together. They are feeding the winter crops, sowing the spring crops, and tending the meadows and pastures.

The workers of the agro-industrial complex have a lot of work to do to cope successfully with the task set by the 27th CPSU Congress — considerably increasing the agricultural production growth rate and markedly improving the country's food supply in the current 5-year period. And that largely depends on how the spring sowing is carried out. The organs of the agro-industrial complex must make effective use of their production potential and create every condition for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for intensification in greater depth and guaranteed production output.

Previously it often happened that when they suffered a setback the farm leaders would cite the unfavorable weather conditions. No one denies that weather has sometimes let the grain growers down. But is the weather alone to blame? The leading collectives are proving otherwise. In the same soil and climatic conditions as the laggards, they are sowing within the best agrotechnical deadlines and using good-quality seeds, dressing the soil well with fertilizers, and gaining in the process — they are raising good harvests every year. The "Zarya Kommunizma" kolkhoz, Kirovograd Oblast, and the imeni Kalinina kolkhoz, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, are harvesting 40-45 quintals of grain per hectare, while the Altay Kray imeni Shumakova kolkhoz and the Krasnoyarsk Kray "Iskra" and "Nazarovskiy" sovkhoses are harvesting 30-32 quintals per hectare.

At the same time some kolkhozes and sovkhoses, dragging out the time taken to perform field work and violating agrotechnical requirements, are essentially marking time or retreating from the level they have previously reached. For instance, in the past 5-year plan grain production declined in Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts and Altay Kray. While many beet-sowing oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR increased the sugar beet yield, in Voronezh and Gorkiy Oblasts and the Bashkir ASSR it declined. The reason for the output shortfall is well known to the local party committees and agro-industrial organs. Their duty is to help the kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders be more vigorous in introducing leading experience, intensive technologies, progressive forms of organization, and labor payment.

The arable farmers and farm and rayon agro-industrial association specialists have frequently been convinced of the tremendous damage caused by the disruption of the sown areas structure. Under these conditions it is hard to assimilate scientifically substantiated crop turnovers which, naturally, holds back the growth of the production of grain and other output. They are being assimilated extremely slowly on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Ryazan and Pskov Oblasts. Where does the underestimation of crop rotations lead? To the

point where in the past 5-year plan almost one-fifth of arable land was used unsystematically. The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom] must achieve the point where crop rotations are assimilated everywhere within the next few years. This will make it possible to determine the optimum structure for crops and to improve the overall standard of arable farming.

More effective use must be made of reclaimed land. Right now it occupies over 34 million hectares. Leading farms obtain quite a lot of produce from them, but as a whole the yield is still low. We cannot come to terms with the fact that the yields on irrigated fields of some rayons of Georgia and Tajikistan are still low and poor use is being made of drained land in many oblasts of the non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

Every grain grower knows where the keys to fertility lie. They lie in organic fertilizer. In Belorussia and the Baltic republics every hectare receives 10-15 metric tons of local fertilizers, but on the farms of Kirghizia and Turkmenia the figure is no more than 3 tons. The leaders of the rayon agro-industrial associations and the agrochemical services to agriculture scientific production association enterprises must set up the work of the fertility service more precisely and increase the use of organic fertilizers. It is important to make broader use of the experience of those farms which apply fertilizer to the drill rows at the same time as the seeds, lime acid soils, and on this basis sharply increase the yield of the fields and the return on fertilizers.

Right now a fundamental restructuring of the management of the agro-industrial complex is under way in the countryside and the economic mechanism is being improved and good conditions are thereby being created for the creative work of the arable farmers and the improvement of its quality and for seeking ways of effectively managing plant growing. The party organizations and rural Communists are called on to do everything to support people who work vigorously, with a high degree of professional skill, and with an innovatory streak.

There are many grain growers on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses whose labor serves as an example to others. For instance, Ivan Rublikov's link works at the imeni Kirov stud farm, Tselinskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast. Last year it harvested an average of 55.7 quintals of grain, increasing production output per member of the collective to R61,000. On the "Zarya Kommunizma" kolkhoz, Korenevskiy Rayon, Kursk Oblast, good indicators were achieved by the mechanized detachment of USSR State Prize winner A. Myagkostupov. Using the collective contract, the machine operators obtained 524 quintals of sugar beet from each of 300 hectares and the prime cost of each quintal of output was R2.5. There are similar frontrunners among the corn, potato, cotton, and vegetable growers. Being concerned with ensuring that their experience is widely applied on the spring fields and making fuller use of the internal reserves of every kolkhoz and sovkhos to increase the harvests is one of the priority tasks of the rayon agro-industrial association specialists.

The spring sowing is the arable farmers' first test in the new 5-year plan. Passing it successfully means responding with deeds to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. This test is being taken, together with the grain growers, by the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations in the countryside and the local

soviets. They are called on to distribute forces and funds skillfully and to organize the grain growers' competition, so that each of them should know who is ahead today and whom they should emulate in labor. It is essential to display constant concern for moral and material incentives for leading workers, for pulling up laggards, and for the sowing workers' working and daily living conditions. Success at the sowing is the basis of the harvest. It is not for nothing that they say that the spring day feeds the year.

Agricultural Developments for 24-26 Mar Reported

LD270408 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 24-26 March. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 March

Preparations for sowing early grain has ended in Amur Oblast. Amur Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee Deputy Chairman Nikolay Nikolayevich Dukhovnov says that because of the mild winter, the fieldworkers want to commence fieldwork as soon as possible. Our correspondent asks about the low soya harvests recorded in Amur valley which has the country's main soya fields, and how it is intended to correct this situation. Dukhovnov says that the prerequisites exist for a good harvest this year. Almost all of the area under soya will be on under winter fallow. Soya will be intensively cultivated on an area exceeding 30,000 hectares. (0100 GMT)

Kursk Oblast's kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators have started the preparation of winter crops. Farm agronomists are checking on the condition of the sown winter crops and perennial herbs. Special attention is being paid to winter wheat fields which are being cultivated intensively. (0104 GMT)

Cotton sowing has begun in Tajikistan. (0700 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on 200,000 hectares in Uzbekistan thus far. (Moscow Television Service 1130 GMT)

At the Land and Animal Husbandry Research Institute of Western Regions in the Ukraine, a new barley variety called Shirokolistyy [broad-leaved] has been developed. Time spent on growing it was reduced by one-third using biotechnology methods. (1430 GMT)

The first sowing machines have started work in the beet fields of the Kuban. Sugar beet will be cultivated over an area of about 200,000 hectares in Krasnodar Krai this year. The socialist pledges of the agricultural workers envisage selling over 6 million metric tons of it to the state. (1600 GMT)

25 March

Cotton sowing has begun today in south Uzbekistan. Cold spring weather delayed the beginning of work a little. The area under the new regionalized, fine-fiber cotton variety Termez-14 has been almost doubled this year. (0900 GMT)

26 March

Checheno-Ingushetiya: Mass sowing of spring crops has been completed today. (0530 GMT)

The first several hundred hectares of early fodder crops have been sown in Moldavia. This year Moldavian farmers have pledged to bring grain yield up to 40 quintals per hectare. (1100 GMT)

Grain sowing has begun in Kazakhstan. (1130 GMT)

Kazakhstan is having an unusual spring: Dourthern farmers are normally sowing crops at this time; however, it is still winter there. Snow is falling in Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. Snow retention is still being carried on the final hectares of the planned total of 32 million hectares. (1330 GMT)

Rostov Oblast farmers start sowing early cereal crops today [27 March]. (2330 GMT)

The first sowing units went out into the cotton fields of south Uzbekistan on 27 March. Virtually 2 million hectares are allocated for cotton growing in the republic this season. (2330 GMT)

Nikonov Addresses Agricultural Sciences Meeting

LD261717 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] The annual meeting of the VASKHNIL [Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences] began in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today. A report, devoted to the results of the academy's work and the tasks to ensure scientific back-up for the development of the agro-industrial complex in connection with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, was delivered by Comrade Nikonov, the academy's president and deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. He noted that during the 11th 5-Year Plan, selection centers have made approximately 4,000 strains and hybrids of grain crops and other agricultural crops available for state tests. More than 800 strains have been zonally graded.

At the same time, the report notes, VASKHNIL's activities still fail to correspond fully to the resolute course aimed at speeding up socioeconomic transformations and to the tasks of scientific and technological progress. The speaker analysed in detail the main tasks of scientific establishments in the 12th 5-Year Plan, aimed at intensifying production within the agro-industrial complex.

Cosmonauts Continue Work on 'Mir' Complex

LD261721 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 25 TASS — a TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Center:

Spacemen Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are continuing their work aboard an orbiting complex consisting of the research station *Mir* (Peace), the spaceship *Soyuz T-15* and the transport craft *Progress-25*.

In the past few days they were mostly busy unloading the unmaned freighter and placing the equipment it had brought up in the station. They also performed the planned testing and adjustment of the new systems and equipment of the *Mir* station in the manned flight mode.

After completing preliminary operations to check the airtightness of the fuel lines and pump out compressed nitrogen, they are refuelling the station's tanks with fuel delivered by *Progress-25*. Using the latter's propulsion system, they are to correct the manned complex's orbit today.

According to telemetry readings and the crew's reports, the flight is proceeding as normal.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

Cable TV Experiment To Use Fiber-Optic Lines

PM251403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 86
Morning Edition p 1

[Article by V. Velikov under the "Fact and Commentary" rubric: "Television Without Interference"]

[Text] In the next 2 years an experimental cable television system using so-called fiber-optic lines will be created in the capital. Let us recall that *IZVESTIYA* has already described the first experiments in this kind of reception of programs from Ostankino carried out in a few houses on Altayskaya Street, which is in northeast Moscow.

"In big cities with buildings of different heights, sometimes more than 10 stories high and 'overshadowing' each other," Yu. Dykhovichnyy, deputy director of the capital's Main Architectural Planning Administration, says, "it is very hard to provide good reception conditions for all television viewers.

"In addition, the larger the city, the more sources of interference and image and sound distortion it contains. In particular 1 of every 7 of Moscow's 3.5 million television sets operates poorly for these reasons.

"The solution proposed by specialists consists of installing special collective antennae in those places where conditions for reception from the Ostankino tower are most favorable. Then electromagnetic impulses are fed to the amplifiers of a nearby intermediate station (which consists of several pillars with apparatus). From here high-quality picture and sound signals are sent to many hundreds and even thousands of subscribers in the apartment of blocks of a whole residential region."

The experience acquired in operating the first experimental sector in the region of Altayskaya Street equipped with a cable television system has shown the unusually high quality and steadiness of the picture on domestic television screens. The owners of many television sets say that their sometimes quite elderly sets seemed to have been rejuvenated — the picture was so much brighter and more vivid and the sound was so much better and clearer.

It so happened that some of the inhabitants did not even know why their capricious "Rubin," "Bereзка," and "Foton" television sets had suddenly begun to work magnificently one fine day...

"The use of the most delicate fiber-optics for communications lines," Yu. Dykhovichnyy noted, "makes it possible to use existing telephone ducts of relatively small diameter to lay light-conducting cables. In addition they are absolutely 'unreceptive' to external interference, do not corrode, and are not affected by drops in temperature. Another advantage of the new television reception systems is the possibility of ensuring a preview of the Ostaninko television center's fifth experimental channel."

[Velikov] Who is developing cable television in our country and what are the prospects and deadlines for its practical use in Moscow?

[Dykhovichnyy] Scientific "backup" has been assigned to the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of General Physics headed by the well-known scientist and Lenin and Nobel Prize winner A. Prokhorov. A number of industrial ministries producing the necessary apparatus and materials will also take part.

The Moscow State Trust for the Construction of Telephone Installations and the "Mostelemontazh" trust are installing new antennae on all apartment blocks which are being erected in the capital and are also replacing previous antennae when buildings are being modernized.

It is planned that the capital's Khimiki-Khovrino residential region will be the first to be entirely served by cable television.

General Lizichev Views CPSU Congress Decisions

*PM201519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
19 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 2-3*

[Article by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "At a Turning Point in History"]

[Text] In our country's life there are events which are of historic significance for its development. Such an event was the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress, held at a crucial turning point in communist building, answered the fundamental questions set before the party and society, adopted major strategic decisions on the improvement of socialism, and gave powerful impetus to the continued revolutionary renewal of all spheres of social life begun by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The congress' main political result was the party's general line in domestic and foreign policy, which it adopted and approved — the line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and consolidating world peace.

The theory and practice of communist building have been enriched with new provisions and conclusions. The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress, delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is a true document of creative Marxism-Leninism. The Political Report embodies the party's collective wisdom, provides answers to the most burning questions of the present day, and calls for deep thought and responsible actions. The strategy and tactics for improving socialism, our society's attainment of a qualitatively new condition, and the struggle for peace and social progress are accurately and succinctly determined in accordance with Leninist demands by the new edition of the CPSU Program — the reliable compass for the party and the people at the present stage of progress toward communism. The program goals and tasks are given specific form in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. The amendments and additions to the CPSU Statutes carried by the congress promote the implementation of the planned course, the further strengthening of the party, and the improvement of its activity.

People have been stirred by the documents adopted at the congress, the atmosphere of party principle prevailing there, and the businesslike discussion of the most burning problems in the language of truth, frankness, and dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. The congress' ideas and decisions have found undivided support in the party and among the people and have been taken as guidance for action.

I.

The 27th CPSU Congress summed up the results of the country's development in the period since the adoption of the third party program. While rating highly what has been achieved, it nevertheless analyzed thoroughly and comprehensively the difficulties, shortcomings, and negative processes that emerged in the seventies and early eighties and outlined ways to overcome them. And it did so on the basis of the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, which was the main theme of all the

congress documents and materials and of congress delegates' speeches.

The strategy of acceleration in the material production sphere is aimed at transferring to an economy of supreme organization and efficiency with comprehensively developed production forces, mature socialist production relations, and a harmonious economic mechanism. The paramount task is to eliminate the unfavorable trends in the development of the economy and give it the necessary dynamism. This must be done within the 12th 5-Year Plan by making wide use of our potential and reserves and strengthening discipline and organization.

The party believes that the fundamental acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the main lever for intensifying the national economy. On that basis it will be possible to carry out the new retooling of social production and to raise the Soviet economy to the highest level of labor productivity, organization, and efficiency. By the year 2000 it is planned to double the country's production potential while also achieving its fundamental qualitative renewal and to increase labor productivity by 130-150 percent.

All this is possible on the basis of advanced equipment and the latest achievements of science, which as a result of the implementation of the party's plans is becoming a full and direct production force.

The main emphasis is on renewing the means of production, saving resources, raw and semifinished materials, fuel, and energy, sharply improving the technical level and quality of output, and making thrifty use of fixed capital. A task of special importance is to start up mass production of new-generation equipment capable of decisively increasing labor productivity and opening the way to the automation of all stages of the production process. The key role here belongs to machine building. Microelectronics, computers, instrument-making, and the entire data processing industry will receive accelerated development.

The party proceeds from the premise that transforming the USSR economy into the most modern and powerful in the world is impossible without the further development of heavy industry. At the same time the CPSU considers the most important task of the moment to be the implementation of USSR Food Program within the current 5-year plan so as to considerably improve the population's food supply.

The implementation of qualitative improvements in society's production forces requires thorough changes in the whole system of production relations. The task that has been set is to radically reform management, planning, and the entire economic mechanism.

An active and strong social policy and increasingly full affirmation of the principle of social justice constitute a powerful device for accelerating the country's development. In the package of measures outlined in this sphere, the party continues to pay paramount attention to further increasing the people's prosperity and raising their cultural standards.

In the next 15 years the volume of resources to be channeled into improving living conditions is planned to double. Their increase and distribution is to take place in strict accordance with the level of development of production forces that has been achieved, with the country's economic potential, and with the amount and quality of labor by all members of society. The congress demanded the resolute eradication of the payment of unearned incomes and bonuses and an uncompromising campaign against nonlabor incomes and other deviations from socialism's basic principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor."

An equally acute question is that of satisfying the population's effective demand and of supplying the market and high-quality goods and services. That is the aim of the Comprehensive Program for Developing Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere.

Housing construction will continue on a wide scale with the aim of ensuring that by the end of the century each family will have its own apartment or individual house.

The task of creating an integrated, continuous education system was placed on the agenda. The general education and vocational school reform will continue. The next task is to restructure higher and secondary specialized education in accordance with the demands of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The course aimed at improving Soviet people's health and developing physical culture and sport is being consistently implemented in our country. The party Central Committee's line of establishing a healthy, sober way of life and eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism has won the people's undivided support.

An object of constant concern to the CPSU and the Soviet state is the strengthening of the family and developing it spiritually and morally, the further improvement of the situation of mothers, and the resolution of social problems facing young people and labor and war veterans.

The 27th CPSU Congress paid great attention to improving social, class, and national relations. The party's course designed to ensure the rapprochement of classes, social strata, and groups and eliminate the substantial divergences between people engaged in physical and mental labor and between the city and the country is aimed at establishing a classless structure of society within socialism's historical framework. The nationalities policy displays a constant concern with strengthening the fraternal friendship of all the nations and ethnic groups in the country and with ensuring that all the republics' contribution to the development of the integrated national economic complex is in accordance with their increased economic and spiritual potential.

II.

A necessary condition for accelerating the country's development is the further improvement of social relations, the renewal of the content, forms, and methods of political and ideological institutions' work, the deepening of Soviet democracy, and the steady development of the people's socialist self-management. Measures

to improve all elements of our society's political system have been outlined and are being implemented in accordance with the party's line in that sphere.

The 27th CPSU Congress pointed out that the very logic of the development of socialist democracy indicates the need to activate the soviets of people's deputies. In brief, this means developing businesslike and fruitful initiative and efficiency and timeliness in their activity, in their resolution of all questions of acceleration, of the satisfaction of the population's needs and demands, and in the struggle against bureaucracy and red tape when dealing with people.

The times demand that social organizations be involved increasingly actively in the administration of the country. Trade unions are urged to work to mobilize working people to ensure plan fulfillment, to develop socialist competition, to strengthen discipline, and to increase labor productivity. They play an increasing role in defending working people's legitimate interests, in labor protection and safety techniques, and in the implementation of social policy. The Lenin Komsomol's most important and basic task has been and remains to educate young people and train active, conscious builders of the new society who are devoted to communism's ideals, diligent, and ready to accomplish great deeds and make sacrifices for the motherland's sake.

The congress recognized the need to further enhance the role of trade unions, the Komsomol, and the creative unions and voluntary societies in the management of society and to expand the range of questions which state organs can only resolve with their participation or consent. In the interests of the development and effective utilization of direct democracy, measures have been outlined to activate labor collectives and extend democratic principles in the management of their affairs.

The development of socialist self-management is being implemented within the framework of the socialist state system. This places new and higher demands on the activity of all state organs. The congress deemed it necessary to comprehensively expand publicity in their work, to secure Soviet people's rights and freedoms day by day while striving to ensure their fulfillment of their duties at the same time, and to strengthen the socialist rule of law.

In the new historical conditions the party's leading role in Soviet society's life objectively increases; greater demands are made on the standard of political, ideological, and organizational activity; and it is necessary to activate the human factor — the decisive factor in all change. The complex tasks of resolutely accelerating the country's development require a fundamental restructuring of party work, the establishment of an atmosphere of creativity, principled exactingness, and self-criticism in every party organization, and a search for new and effective solutions to the problems that emerge. The congress noted that the need for restructuring has still not been understood by everyone or everywhere. Many organizations are too slow to eliminate inertia, formalism, and stereotyped working.

The CPSU Statutes and the congress documents laid down a package of measures aimed at developing the party and improving intraparty relations. Healthy and productive life for every

party organization is inconceivable without strict observance of intraparty democracy, the principle of collective leadership, openness, publicity, humanity, and mutual exactingness. No organization or leader must be above criticism or control in the party.

Party organizations are urged to wage a determined campaign to ensure a pure and honest party membership, to educate Communists in the spirit of the great traditions of Bolshevism, and to remove fawning, servility, and toadyism from the party environment and from our entire life.

The CPSU's cadre policy was comprehensively examined at the congress. In modern conditions it is a particularly acute problem to promote to leadership workers who are politically mature, highly moral, competent, and resourceful so as to ensure that young, promising workers work alongside seasoned older-generation cadres, gain experience, and acquire the necessary tempering. The unity of word and deed, the capacity to assume responsibility, and the ability to organize the harmonious work of subordinates are particularly necessary for all leaders now.

The interests of social progress demand that full use be made of the creative, transforming power of Marxist-Leninist ideology to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. The congress indicated the need to increase the motivating power of all areas of education, particularly of ideological-political, labor, and moral education. The most important thing now is to make everyone understand the crucial and critical nature of the time we are living through and to increase the masses' labor and social activeness. The congress emphasized the improvement of work with individuals as the most important form of education.

Propaganda on socialism's great advantages and committed struggle against bourgeois ideology and morality, anti-Soviet provocation, and imperialism's ideological subversion have acquired particular topicality.

III.

The party's fundamental, strategic tasks within the country are indissolubly linked with the CPSU's and Soviet state's international policy. Its main aim is to provide the Soviet people with the opportunity to work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. The main thrust of the party's activity in the international arena has been and remains the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and consolidation of world peace.

Our principled position is that safeguarding international security is increasingly becoming a political task which can be resolved by political means.

The CPSU considers the implementation of the program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century, set out in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January 1986 statement, the central area of its foreign policy for the years ahead.

When putting forward new peace initiatives, our party looks to

the future with optimism. It believes with the utmost conviction that imperialist reaction is not omnipotent, that nuclear war is not fatally inevitable, and that it can be prevented. The development of the world revolutionary process and the upsurge of the mass democratic and antiwar movements have considerably expanded and intensified the vast potential of peace, reason, and good will. The CPSU is doing everything necessary to strengthen it.

Ensuring the high dynamism of the world socialist system's economic and political development and the acceleration of common progress is becoming particularly significant in modern conditions. Cooperation among the fraternal parties of the socialist community countries has been considerably enriched in recent years. The Warsaw Pact is an effective, constructive factor in world politics.

The CPSU is a party of internationalists. Graphic evidence of its international ties was provided by the presence at the 27th congress of 152 delegations from communist, workers, revolutionary democratic, socialist, social democratic, labor, and other parties and representatives of democratic social organizations. They came from 113 countries in all parts of the world.

As an indissoluble part of the international communist movement, our party sees its strength in a bold, creative approach to the new realities based on the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, class solidarity, and equitable cooperation in the struggle for the common goals of peace and socialism. These great goals are also the main force unifying the communists of all countries and helping them to surmount the existing divergence of views.

The congress confirmed the unfailing solidarity with the forces of national and social liberation and the CPSU's line of developing relations with countries of a socialist orientation, revolutionary democratic parties, the Nonaligned Movement, social democrats, and with all who oppose war and support the creation of an all-embracing international security system.

The CPSU takes account of the fact that imperialism is stepping up its opposition to positive change and is trying to halt the course of history and take social revenge on a worldwide scale. It has not abandoned the hope of achieving military superiority over socialism in the sphere of the arms race and the militarization of space.

In these conditions the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo are paying unremitting attention to the country's defense capability, the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces, and the strengthening of military discipline and are showing ceaseless concern to ensure the reliable defense of Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor. This is the aim of the party's policy in the sphere of the country's defense and the aim of our state's military doctrine, which is purely defensive in character.

The CPSU is doing everything necessary to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are at a level which precludes imperialist forces' strategic superiority and that their combat potential represents a durable fusion of military skill, high-standard technical equipment, ideological staunchness, personnel organization

and discipline, and personnel loyalty to their patriotic and internationalist duty.

IV.

The 27th CPSU Congress set the Soviet Armed Forces complex and responsible tasks. The Armed Forces must show high vigilance and be ever ready to thwart imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies.

The concrete reply of Army and Navy servicemen to the 27th party congress' historic decisions must be to ensure high-quality fulfillment of the tasks and plans of operational and combat training in 1986. The main emphasis must be placed on the further improvement of field, air, and sea training and on making the training of troops and naval forces as close to real combat conditions as possible. Of particular importance now are realism in the assessment of the achieved level of combat preparation, training, discipline, and the political-moral state of divisions and units and a creative search for new approaches to the attainment of a real increase in military skill, efficient management, and self-criticism of leading cadres in their evaluation of their own activity.

In keeping with the congress guidelines, work to strengthen discipline and organization should be viewed as a priority for all political-command and engineering-technical cadres, administrative organs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

The 27th congress results and the tasks arising from its decisions will be discussed at military council sessions, at meetings of the party aktivs of the Defense Ministry, districts, groups of forces, fleets, and divisions, and at all primary party organizations, at meetings of the Komsomol aktiv of divisions and military educational institutions, and in Komsomol and trade union organizations. It will be necessary everywhere to thoroughly study and comprehend the congress decisions and formulate and implement concrete measures aimed at the consistent fulfillment of the party's political strategy. It is important that everyone realizes that the time has come for vigorous and cohesive action.

The most important task facing military councils, commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations is to convey to every serviceman, worker, and employee the wealth of ideas and the essence and spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. It is

necessary to develop people's political enthusiasm and professional attitude and to transform the potential of plans into the energy of concrete, skillful, and responsible actions in people's assigned areas of work. When organizing the study of the 27th CPSU Congress documents in all forms of personnel political training, it is necessary to ensure high-quality training of propagandists and a high ideological, theoretical, and methodological standard in classes.

The study and propaganda of the congress decisions are expected to reveal the historic significance of the party's course of accelerating the country's development in terms of strengthening its economic and defense might. Special attention must be paid to revealing the theoretical depth and practical importance of the Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the CPSU Statutes. Using the spoken and printed word and visual agitation work it is necessary to illustrate clearly socialism's historic achievements and its advantages over capitalism, to educate personnel by means of positive examples from our life, and to mold in servicemen a profound belief in the historical rightness of our cause and in the feasibility of the plans outlined.

The implementation of the congress guidelines on defense questions requires a major restructuring of the content and style of the work of communist leaders, political organs, and party organizations. Specificity, professionalism, consistency, unity of word and deed, and openness must be actively introduced into the practice of party political work. Inertia, formalism, indifference, the habit of submerging vital matters in empty talk, and "feigned restructuring" are particularly unacceptable now.

The personal example set by Communists and their concrete high results achieved in combat and political training and discipline are especially important in mobilizing personnel to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The 27th CPSU Congress showed with new force that Lenin's party is equal to the tasks facing it at a turning point in history. The Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen fervently and wholeheartedly support the party's domestic and foreign policy. Therein lies the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the party's plans and the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might.